Threatened Lenten Gayeties Provoke a Caustic Feminine Protest.

A WHITE PINE PATRIOT ASSAILS HOOPS

Romance of the Deposed Queen-Solace For Dakota Bachelors-Omaha's Famous Lady Drummer-Fresh Fashion Notes and Personalities.

An Omaha lady of eminent respectability, who evidently has reached that period of life when social gayeties appear stale and frivolous, writes in caustic vein concerning contemplated doings in the local four hundred. She calls it "Musings on a Clipping from the Society Columns of Sunday's BEE," and her text reads: "There are rumors that after Lent several cotillions will be given by the leaders of Omaha society." * *

But here is the sermon: How considerate in the leaders of Omaha society thus to bring the weight of the respect they owe to public opin ion to bear on their abstaining, during Lent, from pleasures well nigh irresisti-During Lent, when solemn thoughts, like the joy-killing upas tree, east their shadow over all, the leaders of Omaha society will prepare for the cotillions which Easter promises to bring in its wake.

In what will this preparation consist? In arranging spring gowns, doubtlessthis is not a penitential exercise and self-righteousness calls for penance. Now it is an incontrovertible fact which all who have been "in well endorse, that the "prettiest figures" of the "german," practiced with a chair, or with one's sister, or with a bosom friend, is an act of heroism worthy of the early martyrs. But in the world of thoughts, so vast and populous, the "regulations for Lent" are not promulgated, and here "imperial waltz, im-ported from the Rhine, may intoxicate the heedless heart."

Some hints as to effective figures may be gathered from society notes of Gotham which tell us that one of the prettiest figures danced this winter was the "spinning wheel." "A charming girl sat spinning at a wheel." How consoling to find some of the features of the valiant woman, as portrayed in hely scripture, realized in those whom spiteful old maids dominate the butter-flies of society. "She hath sought wool and flax and hath wrought by the counsel of her hands." The editor of the society items neglected to put this touch to his picture, and, instead, mentioned the trivial details that the spinning wheel was decorated with two bows, one of pink and one of green, matching favors worn by two rivals. When the wheel stopped its revolutions the color on top decided—not which in-dividual was to have the woven flax, but which was to enjoy the privilege of a dance with the spinner. This choice of the young men should not astonish old ladies, like myself, who cannot keep pace with the rising generation march ing onward with great strides to the magnificent goal of social perfectibility.

Another "pretty" figure, I pray you, remarked the qualifier, is a set of hurdle Paces. In my young days hurdle races were one of the contingents of a state fair, and those of the gentler sex who were seated in the amphitheater were regarded by their less fortunate sisters as quite advanced thinkers. "Alas, the times! Alas, the morals!" Wemen are not only willing to enjoy masculine sports, but must enter the arena as jockeys, and the men, not content with claiming descent from the ape, are pleased to simulate the donkey and permit themselves to be driven by the fair

All phases of civilization have their monomania and the ethics of our day are full of confused notions about the proper sphere of woman. Who could ever have believed that she would aspire to the dignity (?) of driving donkeys? After reading the account of the mock hurdle race I reiterated the remark of Priseilla in Silas Marner: "I've no opinion of the men, Miss Gunn. 1 don't know what you have." A ern writer says that p

ern writer says that perhaps people were always as silly as they are now, but this writer can imagine that people always thought as little as they do at present. One cannot deny that thought is manifestly at a discount now. Men are interested in petty interests, recreated by foolish recreations and allured by ignoble pursuits. It may be that the rapid-Ity with which people live hinders their seeing the depth of anything, just as the enormous superficies over which education strives to extend itself hinders their being well educated. It is a difficult matter to get the young generation to stop to think even in reading; they have too much to read to permit their stop-ping to read the matter over twice. Is it an old-fashioned notion that shallowness is tiresome? If not we may hope for a change as soon as we generally give up what bores us when the bore reaches a given point. Until that time we may look for any absurdity in-

 * Folly's circle, which she draws
 With magic wand. So potent is the spell
 That none decoyed into that fatal ring, Unless by heaven's peculiar grace, escape. There we grow early gray, but never wise; There form connections, but acquire no

Solicit pleasure, hopeless of success; Waste youth in occupations only fit For second childhood, and devote old age

To sports which only childhood could exe

But what a digression from the "pretty figures of the german" and the admirable self-denial of the "leaders of Omaha society" in foregoing this relaxa-tion "during Lent." Doubtless before the forty days are accomplished we shall learn, with becoming sorrow, that the health of many of the "leaders," which so successfully resisted late hours and turning night into day, has succumbed lentils, long prayers and bodily macerations.

Liliuokalani, in soft and rhythmic Hawaiian, savors so strongly of the Lily of Killarney that the guileless reporter the other day, not unnaturally queried, "And is she Irish?" The Kanakas pronounce each letter of their words, which invariably end with a vowel.

So much of dreamy romance hovers over those far away isles of the Pacific, that one was not surprised to hear that Honolulu's deposed queen had had her girlish passion and her dashing sailor lover. But, alas, cold fact steps in here too, and ruthlessly tears to shreds the pretty story, just as he has before time taken all the poetry out of that inspir-ing tale of Fredericktown and Barbara Freitchie's waving starry banner; the gallant Keenan's charge, and even the mythical house of the seven gables in old colonial Salem-the queer old house that everybody is trying so hard to believe really did inspire the muse of Hawthorne, in spite of the fact that it is the second, if not the third, venerable mansion to succeed to the fascinating title upon the demolition of its predecessor which bore the name.

So now comes the unromantic old resident of Honolulu, who has known Liliuo-

CRITIC ON COTILLIONS sense; that there never was an Austrian sailor lover and bushand for Hawait's sailor lover and husband for Hawaii's deposed queen, but that her majesty's youthful affections were attached to her companion from a very early age -Mr. John Dominis, a native of New York, who once lived in Boston, and in childhood went to Honolulu, where he was educated in the royal school established by the American board for the careful Christian instruction and prep aration of the young chiefs and princesses for their future responsibilities.

The little boy and girl, thus thrown

together, became inseparable; were mar-ried after school days, and when Lilliuokalani and Kapiolani were in this country a few years ago, Prince Consort
—Mr. John Dominis—came too. He gave a reception to his relatives and friends. at which 200 persons were present, and was altogether a most enjoyable family gathering. So it was all very sedate and proper and there really wasn't any Austrian sailor romance for Liliuokalani at all. Mr. John Dominis died about two years The tale of the Austrian tar was first given to an unsuspecting world at about the time of the Kapiolani visit, but it was overlooked and therefore did not receive the denial which would have en given it had it been brought to the notice of the interested parties before

A frantic appeal went out from South Dakota recently for an equalization of the sexes. South Dakota has a surplus of pining bachelors, the eastern states a surplus of women. The great problem is to even up and double up. The love-lorn bachelors may learn a profitable lesson from the experience of Manitoba. In 1879 and 1880 Manitoba was being opened to settlement and there was a ush of colonists thither from Ontario and Quebec and from Great Britain. The settlers were mostly men. Some of them had families and would send for them as soon as they had got somewhat fixed, but very many were bachelors. They were making homes for themselves and naturally they found that they needed wives. Not a few of them were sons of English farmers and nearly all were respectable hard working fellows.

their return to Hawaii.

They could not afford to go and get wives, and so helpmeets had to be imported for them. Young women, guaranteed as to respectability, were brought over from England in great numbers, and this business rapidly grew to be an important branch of the immigration traffle. One philanthropic lady in England devoted her attention to exporting homeless but worthy girls by the ship load to Quebee, whence they were forwarded to Manitoba. Trains would come into St. Boniface, across the river from Winnipeg, bringing two or three car loads of available wives at a time. They were chaperoned with due regard to pro priety and were consigned to the land and mining agents, who conveyed them them to Winnipeg, where suitable quarters were provided for their temporary accommodation. The accommodation was very temporary because they were soon disposed of.

'The settlers who were bachelors applied for the girls as fast as they were brought in. Their applications were not considered unless they were properly guaranteed as to character and ability to support a wife. Few of them came to Winnipeg from a shorter distance than 250 miles. Most commonly they were certified by letters from land agents stating that John Smith, for example, was located on such and such a tract of land, was the owner of 1,500 rses, was sound and kind, and so forth. On making formal application for a wife John Smith was asked what sort of woman he preferred-whether blonde or brunette, tall or short, plump or thin, etc. Having stated his preferences he was introduced to one of the available ladies, whereupon matters were quickly arranged. A remarkable point was that no suitor had ever to be introduced to a second girl. Invariably he was content with the first one and immediately married her. Apparently the men considered that when they had gone so far as an introduction they had committed themselves irretrievably.

The people of Minnesota are asking: 'Has the awful fate of Senator McHale and his anti-tights bill been forgotten so soon by the statesmen who now hold down the seats in the lower house of the legislature, or is George M. Bleecker, the doughty little lawyer who represents a democratic constituency in Minneapolis, seeking some of the same no-toriety for himself and fellow members as that acquired by his brother democrat in the senate two years ago?" Whether Mr. Bleecker is seeking this kind of notoriety or not he is in a fair way to secure it by trying to head off the introduction of hoop-skirts in the state and making any woman who wears them as well as the manufacturer and merchant who sold them to her, if they be residents of this state, liable to arrest and fine or imprisonment or both.

Representative Bleecker introduced the following bill in the Minnesotahouse, and it was referred to the proper committee with instructions to report as oon as possible.

Section I. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture or sell, or to offer or sale or to use or permit the manufacture, sale, or use of any hoopskirt or hoopskirts or anything like thereunto within the limits of Minnesota.

Sec. 2. Any person violating this act, or in any way assisting the violation of any provision of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 for each offense, and, in default, shall be incarcerated in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Three cheers and a tiger for the bold Bleecker and his bill! As we say in the vernacular of St. Paul, that's the stuff! It may be entirely pardonable for a town to use a little bustle to extend her outskirts, but it is very different with a

The hoopskirt is not in harmony with the spirit of our American institutions. Its introduction would kill off the ham mock industry, bieveling would lose half its charm, men would be forced out of street cars and elevators and be obliged to walk in the middle of the street, and the skirt dancer would find her occupa-

Unity of action and systematic method insures success in every department of life, therefore a few of the artists of Des Moines, Ia., and those especially interested in the study of art, have recently organized a society to be known as the Practical Art association, the object of which is to cultivate a correct study of whatart really is, their aim being to raisethe standard to a higher degree of excellency than has yet been attained. This being Columbian year, with its unrivaled opportunities for study at the World's fair, where every variety of the finest and best in all departments of art will be exhibited. seems a most fitting time to start in this grand work. The society wish to establish chapters throughout the United States similar in style to the various college fraternities, leaving out

the secret workings. A systematic course of study will be provided for this year's work, which will chiefly consist of the works of art exhibited at the World's fair. The plan of work adopted will be especially with reference to art classes, as well as suitable to all who wish to interest kalaina from a prattling babe of three, and declares that it is all stuff and non-profession. It is also intended to have

a system of art exhibits that will add greatly to the interest and furnish valuable instruction. The officers of the society are Etta M. Budd, Melrose Among black silks; besides the second society are the s art school: vice president, Mrs. Cottrell, Drake university; recording secretary, Laura George; corresponding secretary, Pauline Tyler, Des Moines, Ia.; treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wallace,

The National Traveler of Des Moines presents this week the portrait of Miss Marie Stoeum, who is perhaps the most successful traveling saleswoman in the United States. Miss Stocum was born in Wisconsin, July 21, 1868. At the age of 10 she went with her parents to Hartford, Mich., where the remainder of her childhood days were spent. When but 20 years of age, having had some exrience as a cierk in a Hartford store, she was given an opportunity to make a trial trip on the road for the Chapman & Smith company, Chicago. This trial trip proved so successful that Miss Stocum was immediately engaged by the firm, or whom she traveled over a year, making ninety-days trips through Iowa and Nebraska. On September 10, 1890, she accepted a position with the Consolidated offee company of Omaha, with which firm she still remains, traveling western Iowa, successfully vieing with her gen-tleman competitors in a line where only the best succeed. Miss Stocum is a young lady possessing strength of character and wonderful energy, which, combined with her pleasing manners, have caused her to meet with flattering success in her chosen work.

The wife of the Spanish minister at Washington, Mme. Suarez, is a typical daughter of Spain. She has soft black eyes and an olive skin, with a voice that ems to have been made to accompany the guitar. She is a very accomplished pianist, and her music and her babies ccupy her attention almost to the exlusion of society, for which she cares very little. She was born in Madrid and lucated there.

Mme. Suarez cannot forbear to wonder that Americans, "who are," she said, "so clever in most things, should be so ignorant of Spain. You judge of us, he says with fine scorn, "from the dancers of the concert halls who come over here to amuse you, and that is not fair. We are not a nation entirely given over to lace mantillas, mandolins and moonlight, with here and there an occasional stiletto. Ours is one of the greatest commercial countries in the world. We have wealth and power and great men, and we have castles, too, that are not chateaux d'Espagne.'

In the dressing of small children mothers take much pride and spend many thoughts. It probably was always so, from the days when the little child's clothing consisted of a single garment. It is a long step from one garment to the icturesque costumes worn by the tots of the present day, says Harper's Bazar. The mothers of today think they have eached the acme of sensible and pretty

clothes for children. Have they? During the last few years small boys have worn what was called a "Fauntleoy suit." It was fanciful indeed. The boy's waist was girt about with a sash, of which the ends flopped at his side. He wore long ringlets, which he abhorred, and a wide embroidered collar and cuffs, at which his boyish soul revolted.

The novelties in shoes are many. Here are a few pretty conceits:
Nile green suede ties beaded with jets. Ties and bedroom slippers of glazed

Pink or buff satin slippers beaded in

White brocaded satin boots are very much worn. Heliotrope and black with silver

uckles are a stylish combination. Tan suede ties striped with dark brown, which gives the appearance of corduroy.

A pretty bedroom shoe is made of black suede trimmed with fur and lined with heavy red silk.

But the daintiest little slipper of them

all is of gray suede embroidered in light blue silk and turquoise beads.

Never was woman favored with a grander opportunity to demonstrate her progress and development of that independence which entitles her to the sovereign rights of citizenship. Let her utterly refuse to obey any fashion maker's dictation as to the wearing of hoop skirts and break the thraldom to which she has so long submitted. If she fails to rebel, the matter of her progressive evolution will still be disputed. Let her cling to the sensible dress as steadfast man clings to his silk hat and pigeontail coat.

Late Fushion Notes.

Dresden-china brocale in very light colors are worn at mshionable weddings. The fancy in jewelry is the making ever of old-fashioned earrings into stick

Ribbon in large quantities is in demand for collarettes, girdles and shoulder knots.

"I do not want a very tight glove" has become almost a stereotyped remark at the fashionable glove counters. The exceeding richness of the brocades, satin and moires of the present necessitates the handsomest of garni-

tures to trim them. Very dainty card cases, photograph frames, pocket books and purses are made of white morocco, mounted either

with silver or gold. Pale blue and pink gingham make very pretty petticoats, if made with a couple of small flounces at the bottom, and they have the merit of being wash-

Evening wraps are of rough surfaced wool goods in very light colors. They are lined with light, tinted or bright brocades and edged with feather trim-

ming. A pretty and becoming costume is of China silk. The skirt is cut in bellshape. The waist is made over a fitted body and shirred to the figure. full sleeves, with deep-shirred cuffs, are

made for this dress. A good deal more ingenuity might be expended now on clasps and buckles, large and small. These ornaments are used on everything. The more artistic they are the more they will be valued and the greater will be the demand.

Seamless bodices, flaring skirts and distended sleeves sum up the fashions of the present moment. Seamless bodices, while a pitfall to the amateur dressmaker, are remarkably effective on a graceful figure in the hands of a high class modiste.

Spring costumes of homespun and camel's hair are trimmed with pipings of bright color. These pipings match little flecks and bits of high color in the fabric, which is frequently on the bou-rette order, or with occasional threads, with irregular patches of red, green, blue and white.

New figured satins designed specially for gowns made with empire features have tiny light-colored paims, stars, vine sprays, spangles or other spots scattered over grounds of dahlia, green, silver, blue, gray, wine color, etc. These are used for visiting and dinner, or often for church dresses.

Citron-green and swallow-blue cloth costumes trimmed with revers, capes and edgings of other fur form some of the most elegant costumes sent from Paris. Very dark brown silk and gold braidings severally are used for addi-tional decorations. Coats of the same

have full velvet sleeves with braided

Among black silks; besides the standard corded and armired varieties, are new corkscrew bengalines and some novel and pretty striped patterns de-signed for handsome dresses for elderly women, in which wide brocaded stripes of satin alternate with narrower crimpy taffeta stripes, very much like those of last summer's crepone.

Besides the stylish and ladylike tailormade coats with their gracefully gored skirts ensuite, redingote effects will multiply continually, from this time on to the summer season. These, particularly for matrons, will take the place of many of the cumbersome street costumes now worn, as no wrap of any description is needed, or indeed looks well above a redingote dress.

Among the new, very soft and beautiful spring woolens are those damassed with small flower-sprays in colored silks. The handsomest have black or very dark green grounds, brocaded with yellow cowslips, white-and-pink anemone blossoms, scarlet rosebuds, and pink or yellow button-roses. Costumes made these fabries have vests and pipings the color of the flowers.

The fashionable colors for evening gowns are peach, straw, pink, turquoise blue and Nile green; for morning, brown and petunia, with various shades of green, but the novelty lies this year in the combinations. Persian and oriental mixtures obtain; blue, green, deep red and yellow are frequently combined, and blue and green, turquoise and mustard, green and pink, violet and red.

A handsome reception dress is made of golden brown cloth, with sleeves and shoulder epaulets, belt and skirt bands of violet colored velvet. Over the shoulders is a cape of white guipure which falls in long tabs below the belt. A Spanish flounce of cloth trims the front of the skirt band, the back breadths are much gored in straight widths, and two straight bands of velvet follow down the side seams.

Velvet hats are having it all their own way and there is a pleasing variety in shape and trimming, so that any face can find a becoming back ground if one chooses. Incongruous as it seems many of these wintry-looking hats are trimmed with flowers. Bunches of most naturallooking roses nod on the crowns in close company with plumes and quills. Velvet roses are very much worn and the newest Parisian idea is to have the velvety petals sprinkled with a diamond dust to imitate frost.

What Women Are Doing.

Queen Margherita of Italy possesses a coral necklace which she always wears, ay and night.

Miss Mary Wilkins, who is at present on the toppling wave of literary success, is a tiny, shy, little woman.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine has given to the city of Augusta, Me., \$10,000 to found a library in honor of her husband's memory.

Florence Nightingale, the famous nurse, is 72 years old. She takes her baptismal name from the Italian city in which she was born. Lady Evans, wife of the late lord

mayor of London, was a housemaid at the Oaks hotel, Seven Oaks, England, prior to her marriage: Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson of Indian

Territory recently completed the trans-lation of the new testament from the original Greek into the Muscogee or reek language.

Miss Daisy Rives, youngest sister of Amelie Rives Chanler, is said to be something of an artist and a bold rider, although only 16 years old. Animals are her favorite subjects for portrayal. A Denver housewife has an Indian princess doing her housework. The young woman is the daughter of a Paw-

nee chief, and her name in English is Rose Howell. She was a student for many years at the Carlisle school. As a memorial given to her mother, Mrs. A. M. Mankly is to build and maintain a home for destitute women in the

city of Washington. She is also to give the Children's Aid society \$30,000 to erect a home in memory of her hus-Mrs. James G. Blaine will shortly leave Washington for a few weeks. Her destination has not yet been decided upon, but it is probable that she will go o some southern resort. Her health is fairly good, considering the long phys

ical strain to which she has been sub jected. The princess of Wales is a very gracefigure on skates and exceedingly fond of the healthful exercise. wears a peculiar kind of skating boot, laced nearly to the knee, the upper portion lined with fur. The heels are wide and low, and the skates cover the soles of the boots and have springs under the

insteps, the whole under part being Mrs. Peary, of arctic fame, is a tall, willowy woman, whose personality is extremely attractive. Her youthful appearance is a surprise when her pluck and endurance are recalled. She says her height aroused much curiosity among the Esquimaux women, who are rather below size, and they were anxious

to know if all white women were 'so Mrs. Barnabee, who always travels with her husband in his tours with the Bostonian Opera company, has a very happy habit of taking with her numer-ous pictures, draperies, books and briea-brac, with which she makes the plainest hotel room look cozy and homelike. If they stay but a week in a place she considers it well worth while to make

their surroundings attractive. Dr. Mary Walker left her overcoat and silk hat on the rack in the Young Women's Christian Association building at Albany a few nights ago and sought a frugal chamber upstairs. Twenty young women saw the masculine articles of attire and did not see the owner, so promptly put their rooms in a state of siege against the possible invasion of

the supposed man and watched vigilantly for dawn. Miss Spotford, only I daughter of the ibrarian of congress, although one of society's favorites, is remember of charitable and scientific organizations and is a leading spirit in the Women's Anthro-pological Society of America. Miss Emily Mason, daughter of the curater of the National museum, is one of the directors of the same association and a writer on scientific subjects. Miss Mary Dean Powell, whose father, Major Powell, is a director of the geological survey, is both a remarkable planist and

a student of science. In Ellen Terry's beautiful home in South Kensington there stands ever ready a basket full of garments to be made for the poor. Whenever the inti-mate friends of the great actress run in for the woman's five minutes call, which always spoils the morning. Miss Terry produces her basket and while they chat he caller must busy herself with knitting or sewing or crotcheting. The number of garments sent out finished are the best kind of an illustration of how much time the modern woman spends holding her hand.

The "No. 9" Wheeler & Wilson is the only lock-stitch machine made that will maintain an even and perfect stitch at different speeds Sold by Geo. W. Lancaster & Co., 514 S. 16th "THE STORY OF OUR POSTOFFICE."

Marshall Cushing, private secretary to Postmaster General Wanamaker, has written a book entitled "The Story of Our Postoffice," which is a very complete account of the management and operation of Uncle Sam's postal department. This great system is divided into many minor departments or bureaus. The writer takes up each of these and explains its work in a simple but clear manner admirably adapted for popular reading

One of the first chapters tells how the office of the second assistant postmaster general manages the transportation of mails over 2,300 railroad and hundreds of other routes, disbursing about \$40,000,000. Two chapters are devoted to the wonderful railchapters are devoted to the wonderful rall-road mall service, which gives employment to 6.400 clerks. It explains that the govern-ment pays for forty-foot mail cars at the rate of \$25 per mile per annum, for fifty-foot cars at \$40 and for sixty-foot cars at \$50. This department also has a printing office, which turns out 1,500 jobs a year, and, strange to say, prints a daily paper, the Bulletin. This journal is filled with instruc-tions and notices of changes and it has a cirtions and notices of changes and it has a cir-



Even mails bags and locks can be made an interesting subject. The department is allowed \$300.00) a year for these useful ar ides and there is a great deal of curious interesting the second se information to be gleaned about the nine different kinds of bags, costing from 27 cents to \$4.95 each. There is always a glamor about the sea and this holds good in the story of the foreign mails, which tells how contracts are made, subsidies granted and the service conducted the service conducted.

The money order system began operations in 1884 at 141 offices and cost about \$7,000 the first year. The carrier system was begun in 1868 at forty-nine offices with 450 carriers. The growth and improvements in these two systems are recorded up to the present time when there are over 600 free delivery offices serving 20,000,000 people. The dead letter office, which receives 20,000 letters and packages per day, yields a curious and valuabl chapter on the omissions and commissions of Uncle Sam's children.

Postal inspectors have many strange and exciting experiences, and the stories of their work fill many readable pages. The third assistant postmaster general is the finance officer of the department, and the handling of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards falls to his bureau. The sixth auditor the treasury is assigned to the postoffice department and conducts, according to Mr. Cushing, the largest accounting office in the world. His bureau passes on 300,000 separate accounts yearly, which come from nearly 70,000 offices and involve accounts and claims aggrerating \$300,000,000.
Other chapters tell of the work and pay of

clerks, the establishing of offices, the ap-pointment of postmasters, the making of postmasters bonds and the answering of housands of conundrums propounded to the iepartment.

Five hundred pages, or about one-half the work, are thus given up to this account of the operations of the greatest department of our government. Then follow many chap-ters on related subjects of popular interest. There are stories of old-timers in the service, of the Louisiana lottery and its devious ways, of depredations and robberies, of smuggling through the mails, of the women employed in the service, of carriers and clerks and their organizations and organs, of difficult uestions of law and of the passage of postal

laws. Considerable space is deservedly given to the work of Postmaster General Wanamaker, who has instituted many reforms and im-provements in the service. These are explained, and the work closes with sketches of Mr. Wanamaker's life, his business enter-prises and his home life. These chapters have an absorbing personal interest and have the merit of being correct and exploding

many newspaper fictions. The book has 1,000 pages and is illustrated by nearly 500 beautiful half-tone cuts. It appeals especially to every one of the 230,000 men and women employed in the postal servbut its story is so complete and so well told that the work must have a practical value and a lasting interest for all classes.



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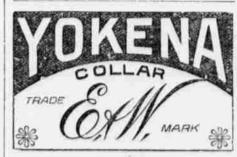
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